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WHOLE NUMBER 1266

A. O. STANLEY



A. O. Stanley, for four years governor of Kentucky and before that a member of congress for ten years, was elected to succeed the late Ollie James in the United States senate. His term will begin March 4. Senator Stanley won wide prominence several years ago as chairman of a special committee of the house to investigate the steel trust.

APPEAL TO WILSON

Serbs Want President to Settle Dispute With Italy.

Delegates of New Union of States Lay Claims to Istria, Dalmatia and Fiume Before U. S. Executive.

Paris, Feb. 13.—President Wilson received a note signed by J. P. Pachitch, the former Serbian premier; M. Trumbitch, president of the Jugo-Slav committee in Paris, and Dr. M. R. Vesnich, Serbian minister to France, the three Jugo-Slav delegates to the peace conference, asking him to act as arbitrator in their differences with Italy regarding the frontier along Istria and Dalmatia.

President Wilson expressed to Premier Orlando the opinion that an agreement be reached giving to the Jugo-Slavs the eastern part of the peninsula of Istria and Dalmatia and by making Fiume a free city. Premier Orlando answered that Italy could not possibly renounce its claims to Fiume without the risk of very grave trouble.

President Wilson, not wishing the peace conference to be confronted with the necessity of making a decision that might deeply wound either side, suggested that the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs discuss their differences and if they could not agree that they should submit the disputed points to arbitration.

Premier Orlando answered that he thought arbitration was the proper thing before the war, but not after the defeat of the enemy and the occupation of the territories claimed. He added that he would consider the suggestion and discuss it with his colleagues on the Italian delegation.

No decision is expected from the Italians until after President Wilson returns from America.

Meanwhile, another Italian territorial question has arisen. Italy, at the suggestion of England and in accord with France, has decided to occupy with military forces Adalia and Konieh, in the vilayet of Konieh, in Asia Minor, south of the territory claimed by Greece, having Smyrna as its center.

Two Italian divisions have been ordered to Rhodes to join another division already there and the whole force will cross to Adalia as soon as the formalities with Great Britain are completed.

Italian troops are to occupy Baku and Batoum, on the Black sea, also Italy will ask for a concession of the mines of Haracleum, the largest in the near East, located in the vilayet of Costamuni, on the Black sea, which are now exploited by French, Russian and German companies.

The occupation of these points was suggested in order that Italy should be interested in a mandate in Asia Minor.

Demand Recognition New Government

Berne.—As a result of a long conference between Mathias Erzberger, member of the German Armistice Commission, and various Ministers at Berlin, it was decided, according to the Frankfurt Zeitung, that Erzberger will demand that the allies recognize the new Berlin Government when he meets the Entente chiefs to negotiate a renewal of the armistice.

HOUSE PASSES BIG NAVY BILL

Votes Three-Year Program of Ten Battleships and Ten Cruisers.

WINS AFTER ALL-DAY DEBATE

Vote on Adoption of Measure Was 281 to 50—Carries \$721,000,000 for Navy During the Next Fiscal Year.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Administration leaders in the house won their fight for a declaration by congress of a policy of naval expansion unless limitation of world armament is agreed upon at the peace conference.

After an all-day debate the house voted, 194 to 142, to approve the new three-year building program of ten battleships and ten scout cruisers and immediately afterward adopted the entire naval appropriation bill.

The vote on the adoption of the bill was 281 to 50. As finally approved the measure carries a total of \$721,000,000 for the naval establishment during the next fiscal year, including \$179,000,000 for the unfinished part of the first three-year program adopted in 1916.

Mann Objections Defeated.

During the day the house adopted by a vote of 205 to 148, a resolution of the rules committee making the naval expansion policy legislation in order, thus overcoming a parliamentary advantage gained on Monday by Republican Leader Mann.

The votes on the resolution and on final approval of the program were strikingly similar. Neither was entirely on party lines, but the Republicans on each roll call cast the majority of votes in opposition. Except for one minor amendment, the building program legislation was adopted by the house as drafted by the naval committee.

A legislative rider inserted in the house forbids the navy department from buying wireless stations or paying for those already on hand out of funds carried in the new bill.

Mann Attacks Bill.

"If this program is authorized," Mann said, "it will result inevitably in discord among the allies. Every German will say the allies are quarreling among themselves and he will not be far wrong. It would be the best piece of news which has leaked into Germany for many months, and much of the work already done at the peace table will be thrown away."

CONFERENCE WITH RUSS NEAR

Ukraine Government Will Participate in Meeting to be Held on Princes' Islands.

Paris, Feb. 13.—Prospects are brightening for the assembling of at least four of the Russian factions at the conference to be held on the Princes' Islands. Word has come from the Ukraine that the government of that former part of Russia will participate in the conference and it is reported that the indecision of the government of General Denikins has given way to a desire to join the conference. The government of the Crimea already has accepted the invitation, as has the Russian bolshevik government. It is beginning to appear that a sufficient number of other factions will be in evidence to meet the bolshevik and the entente and American representatives to assure the success of the conference plan. The success of the conference, however, is believed to depend upon the willingness of the Moscow soviet to give certain guarantees, such as the cessation of hostilities and the withdrawal of the bolshevik forces from the provinces that they have invaded. It is by no means certain that the soviet government will agree to any such guarantees.

U. S. LOSSES IN RUSSIA 324

Cablegram to Washington Gives Casualties in Siberia Up to February 9.

Washington, Feb. 13.—A cablegram from the headquarters of the American expeditionary forces in France gave the total casualties in American forces in Siberia up to February 9 as 10 officers and 314 men killed, died of wounds and disease and wounded and missing in action.

Borden to Be Envoy to U. S.

Montreal, Feb. 13.—Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian premier, now in Paris in attendance at the peace conference, has been offered the post of British ambassador to the United States, according to a report in newspaper circles in London received by the Canadian press.

Conflicting Thoughts



PLOTTED TO TAKE PRESIDENT'S LIFE

Pietro Pierre, I. W. W. Chief, Seized for Seeking Life of Mr. Wilson.

ARREST MADE IN CLEVELAND

Conspiracy to Kill Executive Was to Have Been Carried Out Soon After Delegates Returned From Peace Meet.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 13.—Pietro Pierre, an alleged I. W. W. leader, whose arrest in Cleveland, Ohio, by federal officers is reported, was wanted in connection with an alleged conspiracy against the life of President Wilson, according to local government agents. Chicago apparently was the place where the plans were made, federal officers here said. Whether the alleged plot reached a stage where the president's life really was endangered probably will not be known until the secret service investigation is completed, it is said. The plot to kill President Wilson was to have been carried out "as soon as possible after the return of the peace delegation from France," according to a federal warrant issued by Fred R. Robertson, district attorney for Kansas. Pierre will be tried in Kansas City, Kas., on a charge of conspiracy to kill the president, Mr. Robertson announced.

Served Year for Opposing Draft.

Pierre was released from the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth Kas., Oct. 14 last after serving a year and a day for opposition to the selective draft. Shortly before his discharge from prison Pierre is alleged to have told fellow prisoners he had been chosen to attack the president, and to have added that he would go to Chicago for final instructions at I. W. W. headquarters there.

R. Bobba, a Chicago I. W. W., sentenced last fall to eighteen months in the Leavenworth penitentiary, is alleged to have informed Pierre of his selection for the attack on President Wilson.

When Pierre was released at expiration of his sentence an operator from the Kansas City government secret service office was assigned to trail him. He was followed from Leavenworth through Kansas City to Chicago, where, according to the operator, he went direct to I. W. W. headquarters.

Pierre is being held at Cleveland on \$10,000 bond. Following his preliminary hearing there Feb. 19 he will be brought to Kansas City.

At the outbreak of the war Pierre was a coal miner at Marquette, Mich.

Also Aimed at McAdoo.

The alleged plot also included the murder of William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, according to the secret service men.

The scheme is said to have involved a number of anarchists and to have been revealed through the loyalty of two Italian convicts serving sentences in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth.

Bobba will be held under observation at the prison, it is stated. He is said to be a well known I. W. W. agitator in the Arizona mining camps. In July, 1917, he was a leader in the Globe strike.

U. S. ACCEPTS JAPAN'S PLANS

America Agrees to Proposal in Regard to Plans for Restoration of Railway Traffic in Siberia.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Acting Secretary Polk announced at the state department that the United States now had accepted formally the proposal of the Japanese government in regard to plans for the restoration of railway traffic in Siberia.

HENEY TESTIFIES AGAINST PACKERS

"MOGULS" ARE MENACE, ATTORNEY ALLEGES—AWARDING OF REBATES IS TARGET.

Heads of Concerns Will Control Food, Counsel Predicts—Smothering of Competition Assailed.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Francis J. Heney, former counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, testifying before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, declared that within ten years, and probably within five, the five leading meat packers would control the entire food supply of the country and would be able to charge whatever prices they desired. Mr. Heney said the packers had extended into so many fields that they had become a menace to the country. They now control the cheese, oleomargarine and butter markets, he said, and rapidly are obtaining a monopoly of a large number of other food products. Through their large capital and their special privileges, the witness declared, they are able to "smother competition."

Mr. Heney said the packers received their first start toward domination of the food markets through rebates granted by the railroads. This gave them such an advantage over their competitors, he stated, that they soon obtained control of meats and meat products. The second step taken by the packers, he asserted, was the obtaining of special privileges from the railroads for their refrigerator cars, intended originally for perishable meat products alone. The packers, Mr. Heney said, now use refrigerator cars for perishable and imperishable goods alike, and at such a great saving in money and in time of deliveries as to destroy competition. As a result, he said, wholesale grocers are being driven out of business. Government ownership of refrigerator cars and stockyards was advocated by Mr. Heney as the only means of placing the packers on an even footing with possible competitors, and he said that even this could not cure entirely the "packer evil."

Cold-storage plants should be built by the Government in all large cities, he said, so that small packers would have a means of disposing of their products.

Government regulation of the meat industry he characterized as inadvisable because "the regulated have a habit of appointing soon the regulators themselves." He also said Government ownership of the packing plants or extensive licensing probably would be unsuccessful. Testimony submitted by the packers during the hearings was termed by Mr. Heney as a virulent and unjustified attack on the Federal Trade Commission. He said the packers had made many misrepresentations and called particular attention to their statement that they had not been allowed to state their side of the case during the commission's investigation. None of the packers requested that he be heard at any time, the witness said. Mr. Heney also denied statements that the commission had made misuse of the packers' correspondence files and that much of its evidence had been secured from uninformed persons or disgruntled employees of the packers.

Summer at Camp Grant.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., Feb. 13.—The weather is so warm at Camp Grant that grasshoppers were caught by soldiers and dandelions are blooming.

EBERT IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF NEW GERMAN REPUBLIC

Given Big Majority by the National Assembly at Weimar.

CONSTITUTION IS ADOPTED

Agreement Reached on Composition of New Ministry Which Will Consist of Fourteen Members—Scheidemann to Be Chancellor.

Basle, Switzerland, Feb. 13.—The German national assembly, meeting at Weimar, elected Friedrich Ebert president of the German republic by 277 votes out of 379. Herr Ebert accepted the office.

Count von Posadowsky-Wehmer received 49 votes.

To Protect Liberties of Germans. "We will combat domination with force to the utmost from whatever source it may come," declared Friedrich Ebert in accepting the provisional presidency of the German empire in the national assembly.

"We wish to found our state only on the basis of right. In our freedom will be shaped our destinies at home and abroad."

"To give to the utmost my strength and devotion to protecting the liberties of all Germans—that is the vow I now make before this national assembly."

"However harsh may be the lot threatened the German people we do not despair of her vital forces," continued President Ebert.

Agree on New Ministry.

An agreement has been reached by the German national assembly on the composition of the new ministry, which will consist of fourteen members. Philipp Scheidemann has been selected chancellor; Dr. August Mueller, minister of economics; Herr Bauer, minister of labor, and Herr Landsberg, minister of national defense and justice.

Another portfolio will go to Dr. Eduard David, who resigns the presidency of the national assembly at Weimar, which position will be taken over by Konstantin Fehrenbach.

The socialists have seven seats in this cabinet, the democrats have three, and the centrists have three, including Mathias Erzberger, who will hold the post of minister without portfolio. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, anti socialist, will be foreign minister.

The national assembly unanimously adopted a provisional constitution after a three-hour wrangle between the independent socialists on one hand and all the rest of the house on the other, over one single point—the question of secret agreements.

Although the independents lost in their contention that Germany should pave the way for the entire world in going definitely on record in favor of open diplomacy agreements, they rose belatedly to make the acceptance of the constitution as a whole unanimous, despite the inclusion of the clause they had opposed.

The state commission corresponds to the federal council, or second chamber.

The independents sought to have this clause altered so that Germany might unequivocally go on record as legally bound to enter into no secret agreements, regardless of what other states may do in the future.

President to Get \$250,000 a Year.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—The future president of Germany will desire in the Schloss Bellevue here, it was learned. His salary will be less than a million marks (\$250,000) a year.

TO LIQUIDATE ARMY AFFAIRS

Brigadier General Dawes on Commission to Settle Claims in France and England.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Appointment of "the United States liquidation commission, war department," to liquidate the business and financial affairs of the American army in England and France, was announced by Secretary Baker. Edwin B. Parker of Houston, Tex., is chairman. The other members are Senator Henry F. Hollis of New Hampshire, Homer H. Johnson of Cleveland, and Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes of Chicago, who is now serving with the American expeditionary forces. In addition to settling all claims of and against associated governments, the commission will be empowered to dispose of movable and immovable properties in France and England used by the American forces and "generally to liquidate the business and financial affairs of the American expeditionary forces." Headquarters will be maintained in Paris.

MRS. THOMAS F. WALSH



Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, wife of Senator Walsh of Montana, has begun to entertain again after a year of war work, which has been conspicuous even in Washington. Mrs. Walsh turned over the entire first floor of her home to reconstruction of garments for Belgium, fitting several rooms with electric sewing and knitting machines.

TO OUST 5,000 "REDS"

Bolsheviks and I. W. W.'s Slated for Deportation.

Interned Germans and Austrians Also Will Be Sent Home by Department of Justice.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Some 5,000 bolsheviks and I. W. W.'s are slated for deportation as soon as the facilities for getting them out of the country are available.

This was revealed at the department of justice by John Lord O'Brien, who has charge of this particular phase of the department's work. He also let it be known that the department is awaiting action by congress that will permit the deportation of the thousands of interned Germans and Austrians in this country who don't come under the alien anarchist act—under which the others are being rounded up.

FOE FLEET ONCE MIGHTY

Admiral Jellicoe's Book Says German Destroyers at First Outnumbered the British—Change After Jutland.

London, Feb. 13.—The dangers to which the British grand fleet, short of cruisers and destroyers and with defenseless bases, was exposed during the first two and one-half years of the war owing to the German use of submarines, mines and torpedoes, is described in a book written by Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, former commander of the fleet, covering the activities of 1914-16.

Admiral Jellicoe points out that the German high seas fleet possessed eighty-eight destroyers, compared with forty-two for the grand fleet, and reveals that owing to the submarine menace the grand fleet in the fall of 1914, moved from Lough Swilly and returned to the North sea only when the anchorage in Scapa flow became reasonably safe.

Neither in October, 1914, nor in May, 1916, Admiral Jellicoe says, did the British margin of superiority justify him in disregarding the enemy's torpedo fire. The situation gradually improved after 1916, especially after the battle of Jutland.

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS READ

Congress Follows Its Usual Custom on "Lincoln Day."

Washington, Feb. 13.—In accordance with long established custom, Lincoln's Gettysburg address was read Wednesday in the house. Representative Russell of Missouri for the first time in many years was unable to read the address, illness preventing his attendance at today's session. By designation of Speaker Clark the address was read by Mr. Russell's colleague, Representative Rubey. Mme. Catherine Broshkovskaya, known as "the grandmother of the Russian revolution," will be the principal speaker at the annual dinner here tonight of the Lincoln Memorial association.

Casualties in Siberia Total 324 Killed.

Washington.—A cablegram from the headquarters of the American Expeditionary forces in France gave the total casualties in American forces in Siberia up to February 9 as 10 officers and 314 men killed, died of wounds and disease, wounded and missing in action.